RALEIGH/OMS 20

Army Cleanup Program

Installation Action Plan

2023

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database - Restoration
СС	Compliance-Related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
DD	Decision Document
ENV	Environmental
FS	Feasibility Study
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MR	Munitions Response
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
PA	Preliminary Assessment
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(0)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SI	Site Inspection
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

HQAES Phase ID	CERCLA Phase	RCRA Phase	RCRA UST Phase
.01	Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
.02	Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
.03	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
.04	Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
.05	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
.06	Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
.07	Remedial Action (Operation) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operation) (IMP(O))
.08	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

SITE ALIAS LIST

HQAES ID	AEDB-R Reference	Site Alias
4075A.1002	CC37D50CSM_CSMS	NC35097006

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COMPLIANCE CLEANUP SITES

CC37D50CSM_CSMS

HQAES ID: 4075A.1002			
Alice: NC25007006	Phases	Start	End
Allas: NC35097000	ISC	9/30/1996	9/30/1996
Regulatory Driver: RCRA UST	INV	7/31/1998	9/30/1998
RRSE: Not assigned	САР	4/30/2000	4/30/2000
MRSPP: Not assigned	DES	4/30/2000	4/30/2000
RIP Date: 1/31/2001	IRA		
RC Date: 10/15/2023	IMP(C)	8/31/2000	1/31/2001
RC Reason: Not assigned	IMP(O)	1/31/2001	10/15/2023
Program: Compliance Cleanup	LTM		

Site Narrative

Subprogram: CC

This site was established in 1964. This site is located on the western side of the facility. A 3000-gallon gasoline underground storage tank (UST) and a 6,000-gallon diesel UST were removed on 04 September 1996. Soil samples collected during removal activities and analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) ranged from non-detect to 24,100 parts per million (ppm) for the gasoline UST and 27.2 to 2550 ppm for the diesel UST. No soils were excavated during closure. This site is being cleaned up under the current North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources levels.

A Limited Site Assessment (LSA) was completed in July 1998. Groundwater sample results showed benzene contamination ranging from non-detect to 19,000 parts per billion (ppb), Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) ranging from non-detect to 12,000 ppb, ethylbenzene from non-detect to 3,500 ppb and xylenes from non-detect to 17,000 ppb. Soil samples analyzed for TPH Gasoline ranged from non-detect to 2,100 ppm and TPH Diesel ranged from non-detect to 150 ppm. In September 1998, a Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) was completed. This study identified an intermittent stream within 500 feet of the site. The groundwater plume covered an area approximately 80 feet wide by 240 feet long, extending from the former gasoline dispenser towards the southwest. Low levels of MTBE were detected in water samples from the creek.

A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was completed in April 2000. The CAP included pilot testing for soil vapor extraction, dual-phase extraction and theoretical modeling of monitored natural attenuation. The CAP recommended dual-phase extraction in the source area of the plume, groundwater extraction near the toe of the plume and monitored natural attenuation beyond the toe. Construction on the remediation system was started in August 2000. The original National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit was issued by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDEQ) Division of Water Quality for the Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) on 30 January 2001. This permit was renewed effective Oct 1, 2016 and the effective coverage of the permit extends through Sep 30, 2020 under General Permit NCG510000, Certificate of Coverage NCG510452. The

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remediation system has been operating for approximately thirteen years. In Fiscal Year (FY) 06 approximately 22 tons of contaminated soil was excavated and removed. In March 2006 the system ceased operating due to failure of components. The system was repaired in FY07 and operations continued. In FY08 the system continued to operate with the dual-phase and groundwater extraction remedial system in place. During FY09 the drive belts for the dual-phase blower were replaced. After the system was back up and running, routine maintenance and semi-annual groundwater sampling continued.

During FY10 the system ceased operating due to failure of components. The vacuum blower, compressed air dryer, and 40 horsepower blower were replaced in FY11 and operation continued. A new source-well was added in FY11 to replace monitoring well (MW)-1 as requested by NCDEQ. In FY2012, The remediation system purposely remained idle to ascertain dissolved hydrocarbon constituent distribution in its natural state. This information will be used to design the area of coverage for the oxygen release compound (ORC) injection effort planned for FY14. Because the system did not operate during this period, system effluent monitoring under the North Carolina NPDES General Permit NCG510000 was not completed.

In FY13 an assessment of the effectiveness of the dual-phase extraction (DPE) system was undertaken with emphasis on the mechanical systems and soil sampling to understand the sphere of influence from the treatment system. Ten soil borings were taken and a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system analysis was performed to evaluate the effectiveness of the SVE system present at the Site. Compound specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were detected in each of the soil borings at concentrations above the Soil to Groundwater maximum soil contaminant concentrations (MSCCs). Laboratory results and remediation system analysis suggest that the system blower was not adequately sized to remediate vadose zone soil contamination beyond that in close proximity to SVE wells. In addition, the clayey silt/silty clay generally present in the subsurface in close proximity to the SVE system is not conducive to the air flow required to volatilize contaminants in the vadose zone as originally designed.

Therefore, it was concluded that the historical soil excavation activities and SVE system have not adequately reduced petroleum impacts in the vadose zone soil to concentrations protective of groundwater. In addition, it is not likely that the SVE system, as it is currently configured, will provide adequate performance in the future, and so, other remediation alternatives should be considered.

On January 8, 2014, North Carolina Army National Guard (NCARNG) representatives met with NCDEQ to discuss future actions at the site based on these findings. As a result, NCDEQ issued an Acknowledgment of Report Receipt requiring a New Technology Cleanup Plan to perform a remedial alternative evaluation.

Operation and maintenance of the dual phase extraction system has failed to reduce the contaminant concentrations at the site below the 2L standards. Therefore, continuation of this treatment technology cannot ensure cleanup below the 2L standards in the immediate future.

During August and September 2014, a pilot test injection of 3% hydrogen peroxide was performed on the west side of the guard station service road near the source area of impacted groundwater.

In short and based on the recent pilot test, it appeared that injecting a 3% stabilized hydrogen peroxide solution into site groundwater will decrease contaminants of concern to concentrations less than the 2B Standard, and has the potential to accelerate groundwater remediation while the groundwater treatment system is operating.

The pilot test results were presented in a New Technology Cleanup Plan (NTCP) submitted in December 2014 as required by the UST Section of the NCDEQ.

In 2017 and 2018, an injection of sodium persulfate activated with sodium hydroxide was performed within areas of higher groundwater impact, "hot spot remediation" to accelerate groundwater remediation. Semi-annual monitoring was also initiated at the recommendation of NCDEQ to follow progress as well as system operation and maintenance. In short and based on the recent injections, it appeared that injecting sodium persulfate with sodium site groundwater will also decrease contaminants of concern to concentrations less than the 2B Standard and has the potential to accelerate groundwater remediation while the groundwater treatment system is operating. Semi-annual monitoring and system operation and maintenance were performed in 2018. In September of 2019, NCDEQ approved a shutdown test, and subsequently, the system was shut down. NCDEQ also approved a plan to monitor groundwater three times per fiscal year with up to two oxidant injections.

Additional groundwater sampling and collection of geochemical or physical data were performed per NCDEQ to understand contaminant plume status during the shutdown test. Currently, the plume extent appears statistically stable. Monitoring will be used to show that the groundwater plume can be managed without the groundwater treatment system through the monitored natural attenuation and the site closed when it can be demonstrated that the remaining impacts do not intersect the surface water stream.

Restoration/Cleanup Strategy:

In 2022 NCARNG has applied for a Notice of Residual Petroleum (NORP) with the NCDEQ. Closure/decommissioning activities are planned for FY23.

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date	Program Code
4075A.1001	CC37D50_FMS 20 Raleigh	9/30/2013	Compliance Cleanup
4075A.1003	CC37D50USP_USPFONC	4/30/2006	Compliance Cleanup

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Technical Review Committee (TRC) Establishment Date:	N/A
Community Involvement Plan (Date Published):	N/A
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Reason:	N/A
Additional Community Involvement:	N/A
Administrative Record is located at:	N/A
Information Repository is located at:	N/A
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Review Summary Table

None

ROD/DDs associated with the last Five-Year/Periodic Review

None

Results, Actions & Plans

None

LAND USE CONTROLS (LUC) SUMMARY

None

MORRISVILLE ARMORY

Army Cleanup Program

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2023

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database - Restoration
AOI	Area of Interest
СС	Compliance-Related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
ENV	Environmental
FS	Feasibility Study
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MR	Munitions Response
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
Ng/L	Nanogram/Liter
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PFAS	Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane sulfonate
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(O)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design

Acronym	Definition
RDU	Raleigh-Durham Airport
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SI	Site Inspection
SL	Screening level
Ug/kg	Microgram/kilogram
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

HQAES Phase ID	CERCLA Phase	RCRA Phase	RCRA UST Phase
.01	Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
.02	Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
.03	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
.04	Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
.05	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
.06	Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
.07	Remedial Action (Operation) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operation) (IMP(O))
.08	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

SITE ALIAS LIST

HQAES ID	AEDB-R Reference	Site Alias
4070A.1002	NC2020-01-P_MORRISVILLE ARMORY PFAS CONTAMINATION	

MORRISVILLE AASF#1

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES

NC2020-01-P_MORRISVILLE AASF#1 PFAS CONTAMINATION

HQAES ID: 4070A.1002 Alias: None Regulatory Driver: CERCLA RRSE: Not assigned MRSPP: Not assigned RIP Date: 4/30/2030 RC Date: 4/30/2032 RC Reason: Not assigned Program: ENV Restoration, Army Subprogram: IR

Phases	Start	End	
PA	8/11/2017	8/31/2020	
SI	5/10/2020	9/15/2023	
RI/FS	4/1/2023	4/30/2030	
RD			
IRA			
RA(C)			
RA(O)			
LTM			

Site Narrative

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)-containing materials was completed for the Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) #1 in Morrisville, North Carolina to assess potential PFAS release areas and exposure pathways to receptors. Five area of interest (AOIs) related to PFAS releases was identified at the Morrisville AASF during the PA. Based on potential PFAS releases at these AOIs, there is potential for exposure to PFAS contamination in media at or near the facility. A potential off-facility PFAS release area (Raleigh-Durham Airport (RDU) and Maintenance Shop)) exists adjacent to Morrisville AASF #1. Because this area includes property upgradient of the facility, there is potential for PFAS contamination from the adjacent off-facility source to migrate towards Morrisville AASF #1 via groundwater or surface water flow. Site Inspection (SI) results confirmed groundwater exceeded screening levels (SLs) at AOI 1 (Perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS) at 73.3 nanogram/Liter (ng/L))), AOI 2 (Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) at 7.96 ng/L)),AOI 3 (Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) at 316 ng/L, PFOA at 80.0 ng/L, and PFHxS at 1,620 ng/L)), and AOI 4 (PFOS at 31.9 ng/L, PFOA at 14.1 ng/L, and PFHxS at 109 ng/L). Surface soil SLs were exceeded at AOI 2 (Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and PFOA: 32.5 microgram/kilogram (ug/kg) and 57.3 ug/kg, respectively)). A boundary well downgradient from AOI 4 and potentially downgradient of AOI 5 exceeded groundwater SLs (PFOA and PFHxS: 6.91 ng/L and 42.0 ng/L, respectively). Groundwater at the upgradient boundary, downgradient from the RDU maintenance shop and airfield, exceeded SLs for PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS (14.1 ng/L, 31.9 ng/L, and 109 ng/L, respectively).

The subject site is tracked as 4070A.1001 under the Compliance-related Cleanup (CC) program through the Site Inspection phase. This site was determined to be eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) and the RI/ Feasibility Study (FS) phase will be funded by DERP.

Restoration/Cleanup Strategy: An RI/FS will be completed at this site. The RI was funded in Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23). FS costs will require future funding. Further actions cannot be determined until after the RI/FS is complete.

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date	Program Code
4070A.1001	CCNC2020-01- P_MORRISVILLE AASF#1 PFAS CONTAMINATION	2/2/2023	Compliance Cleanup

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Technical Review Committee (TRC) Establishment Date:	N/A
Community Involvement Plan (Date Published):	TBD
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Reason:	N/A
Additional Community Involvement:	Community involvement Plan, Administrative Record and Information Repository will be developed once the project progresses.
Administrative Record is located at:	TBD
Information Repository is located at:	TBD
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Review Summary Table

None

ROD/DDs associated with the last Five-Year/Periodic Review

None

Results, Actions & Plans

None

LAND USE CONTROLS (LUC) SUMMARY

None

SALISBURY/AASF 2

Army Cleanup Program

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Land Use Controls (LUC) Summary	10

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition	
AASF	Army Aviation Support Facility	
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database - Restoration	
AOI	Area of interest	
СС	Compliance-Related Cleanup	
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980	
DD	Decision Document	
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program	
ENV	Environmental	
FS	Feasibility Study	
FY	Fiscal Year	
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System	
IR	Installation Restoration	
IRA	Interim Remedial Action	
LTM	Long-Term Management	
LUC	Land Use Control	
MR	Munitions Response	
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol	
Ng/L	Nanogram/liter	
PA	Preliminary Assessment	
PFAS	Per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances	
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid	
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)	
RA(0)	Remedial Action (Operations)	
RC	Response Complete	
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	
RD	Remedial Design	

Acronym	Definition	
RI	Remedial Investigation	
RIP	Remedy-In-Place	
ROD	Record of Decision	
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation	
SI	Site Inspection	
SL	Screening level	
UST	Underground Storage Tank	
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure	

PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

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.05	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
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.07	Remedial Action (Operation) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operation) (IMP(O))
.08	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

SITE ALIAS LIST

HQAES ID	AEDB-R Reference	Site Alias
4079A.1003	NC2020-02-P_SALISBURY AASF2 PFAS CONTAMINATION	

SALISBURY/AASF 2

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES

NC2020-02-P_SALISBURY AASF2 PFAS CONTAMINATION

HQAES ID: 4079A.1003		0 ()	
Alias: None	Phases	Start	End
Allas: None	PA	8/11/2017	8/20/2020
Regulatory Driver: CERCLA	SI	12/6/2019	5/06/2022
RRSE: Not assigned	RI/FS	9/30/2022	9/30/2029
MRSPP: Not assigned	RD		
RIP Date: 9/30/2029	IRA		
RC Date: 9/30/2029	RA(C)		
RC Reason: Not assigned	RA(O)		
Program: ENV Restoration, Army	LTM		
Subprogram: IR			

Site Narrative

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed at Salisbury Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) #2 to assess potential per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) release areas and exposure pathways to receptors. Four Areas of Interest (AOIs) related to potential PFAS releases were identified at and adjacent to the Salisbury AASF #2 during the PA. Based on the preliminary Conceptual Site Model developed for the AOIs, there is potential for receptors to be exposed to PFAS contamination in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment at these AOIs. A Site Inspection (SI) was completed at this site.

Based on the results of the SI perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS) in groundwater exceeded the screening levels (SLs) of 4 nanogram/liter (ng/L), 6 ng/L, and 39 ng/L, respectively, at the potential release areas. Maximum concentrations were 139 ng/L PFOS, 25.2 ng/L PFOA, and 709 ng/L PFHxS. PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS in groundwater at AOI 2 potential release areas exceeded the SLs maximum concentrations of 2,700 ng/L, 85.2 ng/L, and 627 ng/L, respectively. At AOI 3, PFOS and PFOA in groundwater at the potential PFAS release areas exceeded the SL with concentrations of 50.5 ng/L and 93.5 ng/L, respectively. At AOI 4, an offsite county-owned area used for fire training adjacent to AASF #2, PFOA and PFHxS SLs were exceeded in groundwater with maximum concentrations of 7.04 ng/L and 597 ng/L, respectively. Based on the results of the SI, further evaluation is warranted at all four AOIs. The subject site was tracked as 4079A.1002 under the Compliance-related Cleanup (CC) program. In June 2022, this site was determined to be eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP).

Restoration/Cleanup Strategy: A RI/Feasibility Study (FS) will be completed at this site. The RI was funded in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22). FS costs will require future funding. Further actions cannot be determined until after the RI/FS is complete.

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

HQAES ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date	Program Code
4079A.1001	CC37E00_Salisbury/AASF #2	1/31/2006	Compliance Cleanup
4079A.1002	CCNC2020-02-P_Salisbury AASF2 PFAS Contamination	6/17/2022	Compliance Cleanup

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Technical Review Committee (TRC) Establishment Date:	N/A
Community Involvement Plan (Date Published):	TBD
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Reason:	N/A
Additional Community Involvement:	Community involvement Plan, Administrative Record and Information Repository will be developed once the project progresses.
Administrative Record is located at:	TBD
Information Repository is located at:	TBD
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Review Summary Table

None

ROD/DDs associated with the last Five-Year/Periodic Review

None

Results, Actions & Plans

None

LAND USE CONTROLS (LUC) SUMMARY

None